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WORKING PAPER

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PART III FORTHCOMING COMMUNIST EVENTS

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PART I

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN WORLD COMMUNISM
DURING APRIL

During April, Communist activity continued to increase in areas where party efforts had previously been latent or small scale such as in Latin America. Communist militancy persisted or increased in areas where the parties are strong, such as in Western Europe and Southeast Asia. The vigor of these activities is likely to grow during the forthcoming months despite the partially successful measures of some governments to restrain or repress the movement.

The "peace" campaign continues to be one of the principal Communist activities with elaborate preparations underway for its continued promotion on an unprecedented scale. Highest priority is being given to mobilization of popular support for outlawing the atomic bomb. Efforts will be made by the Communists to extend their "peace organization" in some western countries to agricultural and religious groups, formerly not approached because of the probable difficulty of enlisting their active support. In this campaign no opportunity is overlooked in impressing upon all peoples, and especially upon all those whose loyalty may be wavering between East and West, that the Soviet Union is the only powerful nation struggling for peace; while the USA is No. 1 in the camp of war-mongers.

Recent Communist activities in the Middle East apparently indicate an intensified Soviet interest in that area which may be aimed at greater area-wide coordination of Communist operations. In pursuit of this objective, the USSR is now seeking to strengthen the Communist apparatus in the Middle East. Beirut has again reportedly become the center for organizing and coordinating Communist activities in the whole area. In Iran, where economic conditions offer

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fertile grounds for Communist exploitation, Tudeh activities have further increased during April. More Communist activity was also apparent in Syria and Lebanon. Moreover, the Soviet reversal of its position on the internationalization of Jerusalem was at least partially designed to strengthen the Communist element in Israel.

However, while the apparent Soviet-Communist effort in the Middle East is yet in its beginnings and expected to make slow progress, the USSR has successfully consolidated its position in the Communist movement in the Far East. For example, during April, the HO Chi Minh regime, having definitely taken sides with the USSR in several major issues, confirmed its Stalinist orientation. In China, available evidence indicates solidarity among the Party leaders despite continuous rumors of a split in the leadership.

There has been more evidence that the "chain of command" for the Far Eastern Communist movement is centered in Peiping. There are indications that the Burmese Communist (White Flag) Party has abandoned its traditional ties with India and now considers Peiping as its link with the international Communist apparatus. It has also been reported that the WFTU's Far Eastern Liaison Bureau in Peiping is formulating a "plan of action" for dislocating Pacific and South Asian shipping in accordance with secret Soviet directives issued during the WFTU Peiping Conference last November.

Mounting world-wide intensification of Communist aggressiveness in the past year, however, has stimulated counter-measures in at least some countries. The draft of a bill now before the Australian Parliament to outlaw the Communist Party, and General MacArthur's remarks which questioned the party's right to further legal existence, if implemented, would seriously weaken the Communist Party organizations in these countries.

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These measures appear to be part of a growing tendency outside the Soviet orbit toward governmental suppression of Communist activities. Although the immediate effect of suppression will, in many instances, increase Communist use of violence and intensify efforts to infiltrate and control non-Communist organizations, its net effect, as in the past, would probably be to reduce Communist strength. Because the Communists realize that the loss of legal existence denies them important channels of influence, they will make a concerted effort to postpone or defeat any contemplated action to outlaw them.

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PART II

SURVEY OF SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

This survey of significant trends in the international Communist movement which have become apparent during the month of April, contains only those developments which are believed to have an important effect on the potential of world Communism.

1. AREAS OF INCREASING COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

MIDDLE EAST

a. General

Recent events in and reports from the Middle East indicate that there is an intensification of Soviet interest and activities in that area, notably in those countries in which Communist activities may flourish with least interference--Lebanon, Syria, and Israel. Together with the reinvigorated Communist campaign in Iran, this regrouping of Communist strength and the acceleration of subversive activities may be aimed at a greater area-wide coordination of Communist operations.

Communist activity during the past two months seems to confirm the varying reports that an important meeting of some Middle East Communist leaders, including pro-Soviet Kurds, was held in February in Beirut. According to reports, the chief purpose of this organization is to tighten the links between various Arab Communist parties and the Israeli Communist Party, to centralize intelligence activities, and to serve as a distributing agency for the dissemination of Communist propaganda.

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b. Iran

There are indications that the resurgent Tudeh Party, which has hitherto confined its public activity largely to wall-scrawling and the publication of its clandestine newspapers and pamphlets, is now turning to more active forms of agitation. The Iranian authorities charge that Tudeh has not only taken advantage of rural distress to encourage the flight of peasants to the cities but has also figured in a number of demonstrations which have recently taken place, protesting against the admittedly bad conditions existing in various parts of the country. In the vital oil-producing southwest, armed mobs, believed to be Communist-inspired, have recently been roaming through the Abadan refinery compound, necessitating the reinforcement of company security units with Iranian Navy detachments. The chief of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company security forces estimates that the Abadan area now contains 1,000 Communists, many of them newly arrived Azerbaijanis who are trained saboteurs and who would presumably operate against the oil fields and the refinery in case of war between the USSR and the Western powers. Two recent student strikes at the University of Tehran Medical School and at the University of Meshed, probably also bear the marks of Tudeh influence though observers state that the universities were open to legitimate criticism. A Tudeh youth organization, centered in the University of Tehran, has reportedly been set up under a leader specially trained in the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, there have been fragmentary reports that a violent strike has just taken place at Shahi, an important industrial city on the northern branch of the Trans-Iranian Railway; the strike, which the Shah and Prince Abdor Reza personally went to investigate, has been officially ascribed to Tudeh agitation.

Of a less alarming but still significant nature has been the Tudeh's growing influence in the press and in established political circles. Reports from Meshed, principal

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city of the "open" northeast, indicate that individuals either previously members of the Tudeh Party or otherwise known to be pro-Soviet have made astonishing inroads into the Iran Party (which at one time collaborated with Tudeh) and have secured positions with papers published by its supporters. Infiltration of government bureaus is also going on--already several individuals have been exposed and discharged--while a new leftist party, which will be able to serve Tudeh interests without bearing the onus of the party label, is being organized.

In the maze of rumor and unconfirmed reports which emanate from Iran today it is impossible to delineate to what extent student strikers, armed mobs and migrant peasants are inspired by Tudeh and to what extent they are spontaneously motivated by legitimate grievances. Because of the wide gulf which exists between the few privileged and the many underprivileged, there is undoubtedly great demand for extensive social and economic change. Although actual need has probably precipitated most of the disturbances thus far, the growing mood of hostility toward the governments creates a situation which Tudeh, as the only group in Iran which can successfully appeal to mass discontent, may well be able to use more directly in the future. Counter-Tudeh efforts by the government including penetration of the underground cellular-structure of Tudeh has resulted in the arrest of some cell leaders but has not managed to offset the gains achieved by Tudeh. While a "revolutionary situation" does not yet exist in Iran, the increased skill of Tudeh operations, coupled with increasing popular discontent, suggests that a dangerous situation may be in the making.

c. The Arab States

Continued repressive measures against Communist activity in Iraq and Egypt make party operations exceedingly difficult in those two Arab countries. In Syria and Lebanon,

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however, government repression is less stringent in dealing with illicit Communist operations. Recent increases in Communist and Soviet activity within Syria and Lebanon suggest that the decisions of the February meeting apparently may be beginning to be implemented in these areas, which provide a favorable focal point for Communist reorganization as well as a possible staging area for more widespread activity.

The increase of Communist activity in Syria and Lebanon subsequent to the February meeting is apparently being carried out under direct Soviet supervision, while the Soviet Legation is also accelerating and reorganizing its activities within both countries. The reported February meeting of Middle East Communist leaders is said to have been held in the Beirut home of a member of the Soviet Legation. Tracts distributed by the LCP originated from a Soviet source. The purging of certain persons from within the LCP also seems to have had the sanction of the Soviet Legation. In Syria, the Soviet Legation is reported to have increased its subsidies to the local press, and has also shown a marked interest in the collection of economic and statistical data.

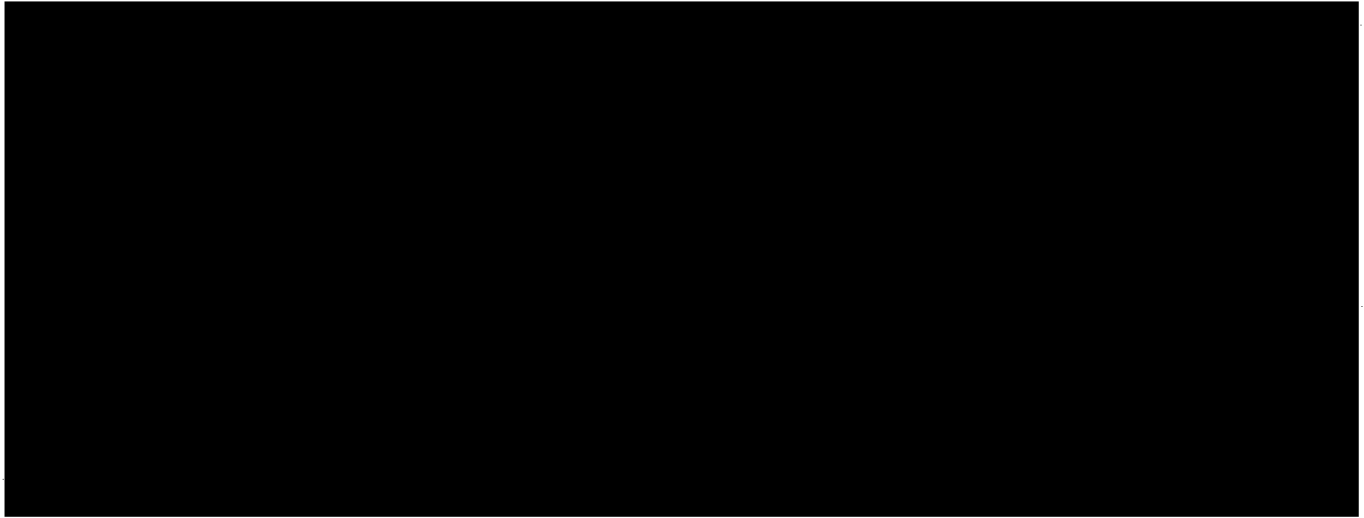
Recent Moscow broadcasts appear to reflect this increased interest in economic data and have stressed growing unemployment conditions in Arab countries. That the USSR is placing increasing stress on its broadcasts to the Middle East is indicated by the recent arrival in Moscow of Farajallah Hillu, member of the LCP Central Committee, to assist in Arabic language problems. Meanwhile, a new Soviet minister, Ilya K. Tavadze, formerly First Secretary in Paris, is scheduled to arrive in Beirut in the very near future. This shift in top Soviet diplomatic representation in Syria and Lebanon, and also Egypt, at this time might be significant.

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INDIA

Previous indications that the Communist Party of India (CPI) is in the process of a change of strategy from "nilitancy" to more peaceful methods of attaining Party aims are not substantiated by Communist activities during the past month. It is believed, however, that this simply means that the new policy is more difficult to implement than to dictate. In recent weeks, Communist activity has increased in South India to such an extent that local officials have urged the Government of India to take steps to protect the populace of Andhra districts and Hyderabad against growing Communist violence, which is considered to have passed the stage of local disorders and to have assumed the proportions and potency of guerrilla warfare against the State. The Hyderabad State Congress has called for an "all-out" effort to eradicate "the Communist menace in the State." Definite indications of a change in Communist tactics may yet be forthcoming, however, as Party members become apprised of and conditioned to what is believed to be the new strategy.

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PAKISTAN

There are indications that Communism may be making gains among three groups in Pakistan, heretofore considered largely free of Communist influence.

a. Peasants - A Communist-inspired meeting was held in the Punjab in late February, allegedly attended by 1500 kisans (peasants), at which the genuine grievances of the kisans against the zamindaris (landlords) were aired. A similar meeting was held in Sind in early March and there are reports that the Communist Sind Hari (peasant) Committee is gaining rapidly in strength among the peasants of that province. If the government does not follow through in its avowed purpose of correcting the zamindari system's abuses, there will remain grave economic problems on which the Communists can be expected to capitalize.

b. Labor Groups - Recent reports indicate that a probable outcome of the annual conference at Lahore of the extreme left-wing Pakistan Trade Union Federation will be its merger with the Trade Union Federation Pakistan, an East Pakistan group comprising, in part, 4,000 members of the East Pakistan Seamen's League, Chittagong. The Pakistan Trade Union Federation is heavily infiltrated with Communists and maintains liaison with the World Federation of Trade Unions. If the merger of these two trade unions occurs it may be expected that the minority of Communist members will strive to achieve control of the organization or at least attempt to induce it to follow a pro-Soviet line.

c. Cultural Groups - The Pakistan Civil Liberties Union, until now an organization in which Communists and non-Communists participated on equal terms, is well organized only in the Punjab. Some of its recent statements against the "Public Safety" Acts have been issued jointly with the Progressive Writers' Association and have

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sought to identify the Acts with "western imperialism". Reports indicate the Pakistan Communist Party is currently concentrating on taking over control of the Union and making it an effective Communist front organization. Increased activity is also reported in the Pakistan-Soviet Cultural Association which has decided to open ten branches in Pakistan, one of which will be in East Pakistan.

MALAYA

A review of terrorist operations during March reveals the fact that the scale of terrorist operations launched during that month presumably for the purpose of countering the effects of the British-sponsored Anti-Bandit-Month, 26 February to 3 April, were greater than those of any preceeding month during the two year emergency. Observers have also reported a slight but definite improvement in terrorist planning, training and tactics, particularly in the use of demolitions. Furthermore, terrorist casualties did not increase in proportion to their total activity during the month, and two harassing incidents were reported occurring in Singapore for the first time in almost two years. The scale of the offensive and the improved technique apparent during these operations tend to support further the conclusion that trained Chinese Communist agents, previously reported to have infiltrated Malaya in early March, are actively engaged within the terrorist movement.

Terrorist attacks in Malaya have shown a marked increase in intensity and in number since October 1949. However, those attacks reported during March represent a high point in their current offensive and were accomplished despite the fact that British security forces (about 100,000) were augmented during March by over 400,000 temporary volunteers.

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GREECE

The re-entry of the Communists into Greece's political and economic life has been gathering momentum since the March elections. Two new organizations, just appeared, the "united front" and the Anti-Fascist Youth Union, bear a suspicious resemblance to the outlawed EAM and EPON, former front organization of the KKE (Communist Party of Greece). KKE proclamations appealing to special groups (war victims, minorities, labor and youth) are being circulated in various areas. In Athens the illegal Communist newspaper, Rizospastis, has reappeared after two years of silence. Voices sympathetic to some of the immediate Communist objectives (such as a general political amnesty) have been found among the eighteen leftist Parliamentary deputies, in the new leftist Solonika newspaper, and in the growing group of former Communists or fellow-travellers now hovering on the fringes of the political world.

In their attempts to gain ground politically, however, the Communists continue to face a number of handicaps. Internally, the party appears to be still hampered by organizational weaknesses, inadequate leadership, faulty discipline, and rank-and-file fear of police action. In addition, the Communists still bear the stigma of having sponsored the three-year guerrilla war, advocated the territorial dismemberment of Greece, and identified themselves with the hated Slavs. The reluctance of non-Communist leftists to cooperate openly with KKE is currently evident in the trade unions, where they are ostensibly steering independent courses in their efforts to capitalize on the recent labor trend away from the right. A similar development (about which the KKE seems seriously concerned) is the effort being made by several groups, probably with Tito's secret encouragement, to foster a nationalist anti-Cominform Communist movement in Greece.

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2. PEACE CAMPAIGN

GENERAL

The Communist-directed "peace campaign" reached unprecedented proportions during April as the major international front organizations sought world-wide support for the "atomic appeal" adopted by the recent World Peace Partisans' Congress in Stockholm. This appeal, for which signatures are being collected in almost every country, calls for unconditional prohibition of the atomic bomb and punishment, as a "war criminal," of the government first using it. The scope of the efforts which the Communists are making to win support for this drive is indicated by: (a) the Cominform Journal's statement that collection of signatures for the Stockholm appeal is the "central task in the struggle for peace;" (b) Czechoslovakia's presentation to the UN and UN member nations of a "peace resolution" adopted by the Czech National Assembly in which priority is given to the demand for prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction in armaments; (c) peace partisan efforts to obtain signatures from French Army conscripts prior to their induction; (d) the Italian Communist youth movement's claim of half a million signatures for a similar "peace petition;" (e) the adoption by "peace conferences" in Norway and Australia of their own version of the Stockholm appeal; (f) the establishment of a Norwegian Peace Committee which held its first conference and instituted a sizeable administration to implement the peace campaign in Norway.

These efforts of the Peace Partisans to win the widest possible support for the Stockholm appeal appear to be aimed at putting the United States on the defensive on the atomic issue and stimulating popular war fears to the point of forcing a change in the position of the Western Governments on the control of nuclear energy. The actions of the Peace Partisans will also probably be utilized by the USSR in the 1950 UN General Assembly in support of its

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proposals for prohibition of the atomic bomb, if the Soviet boycott over Chinese representatives has ended. While such efforts may increase the apprehensions of atom war already felt by Western peoples, it is probable that they will generally continue to resist the attempt to turn them against their "war-mongering" governments and will recognize, like the Norwegian Socialists, that the real aim of such peace movements is "disarmament of the democratic countries and rearmament of the totalitarian states."

GUATEMALA

In Guatemala there has been an increasing flood of Communist-stimulated anti-US propaganda since the affiliation of Pinto Usaga's FSG (Federación Sindical Guatemala) with the Confederación de Trabajadores de la América Latina; and the acceptance of labor support by Lt. Col. Arbenz, leftist presidential candidate. The Communist-inspired "peace" propaganda is being faithfully echoed, with a particularly militant tone emphasizing the "fight for peace". In addition to the usual denunciations of "Yankee imperialism" and foreign companies, there are also denunciations of the Atlantic and Rio pacts, the atomic bomb, the Marshall Plan, the Truman Plan (Point Four), and the Act of Chapultepec as "instruments of imperialist aggression" and "schemes to aid anti-democratic governments". Although most of this propaganda emanates from unofficial sources, it is obvious that the administration not only tolerates, but also cooperates with anti-US, pro-Communist agitators.

3. ANTI-MDAP CAMPAIGN

WESTERN EUROPE

During the month, the events involving the French and Italian Communist Parties which commanded the most publicity were the unloading of the first MDAP shipments at Cherbourg and Naples. The fact that the governments were able **successfully** to unload the arms was a

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defeat for the PCF and PCI. However, both parties were quick to point out to the public that the Governments felt compelled to use large detachments of police and troops in order to unload over the objections of the "peace-loving" peoples. It is probable that the Communists realized that any interference would meet with failure and therefore did not attempt to force a showdown.

In Italy, the PCI will base its main attack on MDAP and NATO. The stringent security measures taken by the government, reduce the opportunities for sabotage by the PCI during transshipment.

In France, the PCF does not have as fertile ground for future mass action, however, they will make every effort to exploit the people's present scepticism towards MDAP.

NORWAY

Despite fairly extensive plans and vociferous threats of action by NKP groups against MDAP shipments, the first shipment arrived in Oslo and was calmly unloaded, to the accompaniment of only a few leaflets. Failure of the NKP to organize even a good-sized demonstration is evidence of its weakness in the Norwegian trade unions, and unloading of subsequent shipments will probably be unhampered.

4. STRATEGIC COMMUNIST USE OF LABOR

PACIFIC ASIA

Developments subsequent to the Peiping Conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions indicate that the WFTU Asian Liaison Bureau, established at that conference, may be preparing a "plan of action" for dislocation of shipping in Pacific, Australian and South Asian ports. It has been reliably reported that

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the orders for such dislocation, designed to prevent the flow of military equipment from the Western countries, were given by Soviet officials in secret meetings held with picked Communist trade unionists during the Peiping conference. Under these orders, port and transport workers are directed to concentrate initially on tying up "war" convoys in Calcutta, Saigon, Brisbane, Hong Kong and Singapore. To organize worker support sufficient to make these orders effective, independent strike committees are to be appointed, with instructions to devise anti-war slogans and build a revolutionary trade union movement. Funds to subsidize the Peiping Bureau's "plan of action" according to the report will be available in the Soviet Legation in Bangkok, and possibly, through Indian banks and "trustworthy" representatives in Hong Kong.

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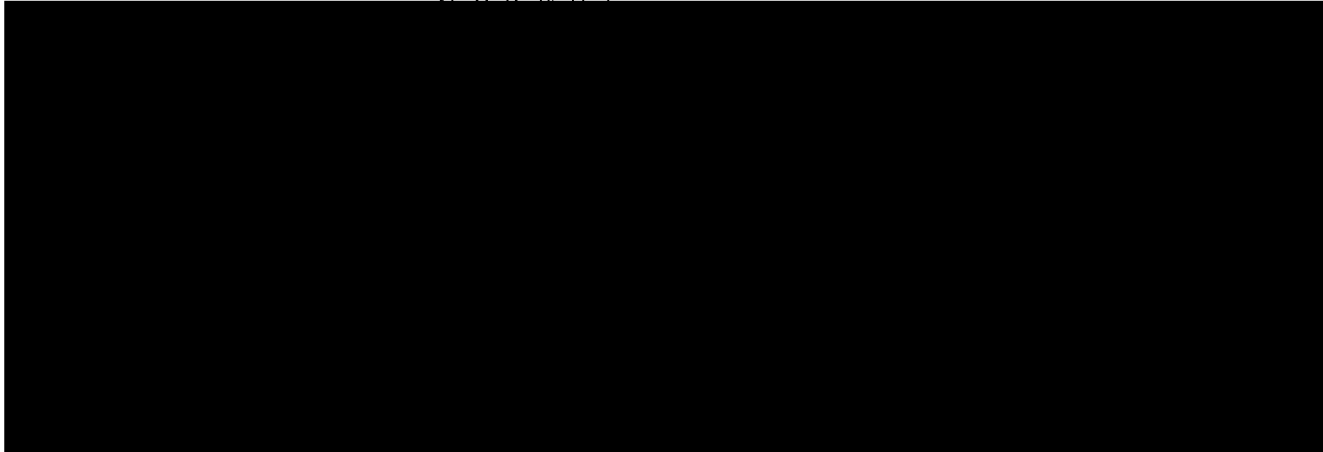


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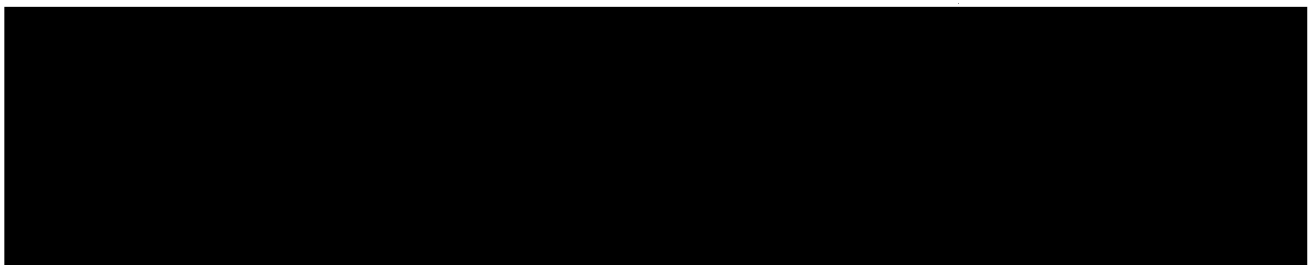
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BURMA

The Socialist-dominated Trade Union Congress (Burma) (TUCB) has again demonstrated its deep sympathy for the Communist cause. At a May Day celebration the TUCB leadership rammed through resolutions calling for affiliation with the WFTU and condemning the Burmah Oil Company as a "challenger of the Government, transgressor of the law and enemy of the peace." It also sent "fraternal greetings" to the USSR, WFTU and the All-China Federation of Labor. While the TUCB has but a small dues-paying membership and is more an instrument for agitation than a genuine labor movement, its activities clearly show the affinity for Communism among elements now supporting the Burmese Government which can be easily exploited by international Communism.

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L A T I N A M E R I C A

A resolution to impede the shipment of essential materials to the US was reportedly made at a secret session of the CTAL meeting in Montevideo. Some activity among port workers in Brazil suggests possible Communist attempts to implement this resolution. In many of the principal ports, there are Communist-influenced transport workers who could instigate or prolong strikes as labor grievances arise, although the Communists do not now have the capability of carrying out a coordinated strike in a number of Latin American ports at a given time.

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5. ATTEMPTS AT COMMUNIST CONSOLIDATION

CHINA

While a showdown is reported to be developing between the Stalinist leadership and "national" elements of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), it is doubtful that any purge will extend to the CCP Politburo.

It has been alleged often that there is a split in the CCP Politburo, in which three principal factions are said to be represented: (1) the Stalinist, led by "Party theoretician" LIU Shao-ch'i; (2) the pro-Soviet but non-Stalinist, led by Chairman MAO Tse-tung; and (3) the anti-Stalinist and pro-Western, led by Premier and Foreign Minister CHOU En-lai. However, MAO has proclaimed himself to be, and has conducted himself as, an orthodox Stalinist, and there is no evidence that he has been insincere in this role. Neither is there reason to believe that LIU is prepared to challenge MAO's leadership with a more aggressive program. CHOU's alleged anti-Stalinism has never become apparent in Party policy. Of the other 10 members of the Politburo, eight are regarded as confirmed or probable Stalinists, and the supposed anti-Stalinism of the other two has never been substantiated. It seems probable that there is no significant difference of opinion, in regard to major Party policies, among the members of the Politburo, and that any disputes which might arise will continue to be resolved without violence.

INDOCHINA

The tempo of denunciation of US intervention in Vietnam by the HO Chi Minh Government has increased, and the list of countries which now suffer "reactionary" government has been extended to include Greece, Spain,

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Indonesia, and Malaya. The significance of this situation lies in the fact that the HO Government has heretofore generally refrained from comment on matters not of direct concern to it.

The strongest statement yet made on the matter of "moving toward socialism" in HO's Vietnam was that made by the newly-appointed Director General of Information, Tran Van Giau: "Vietnam, like other People's Democracies, has rid herself of the capitalist system," the only differences between Vietnam and the other People's Democracies being a matter of the level of economic development. Giau also scored Tito's "lies" about USSR oppression, and "imperialist propaganda" that China has been forced to ship grain to the USSR.

It should be noted that Tran Van Giau has not until recently been prominent as a public figure or officeholder. The same is true of a dozen or more new figures whose names have appeared, usually as leaders of youth, labor and student movements within rebel areas of Vietnam, only since the time of USSR recognition of HO. The most vehemently anti-US and pro-USSR statements almost always are attributed to these parvenu leaders, whereas the statements of HO and his lieutenants of long standing, while pro-Soviet, are of a terse and routine nature. Any existing cleavage of loyalty among Vietnam rebels has tended to polarize around Tran Van Giau, on the one hand, and HO Chi Minh on the other. The rise of Giau from a position of relative obscurity probably indicates the growing weight of his consistently Stalinist orientation.

FRANCE

The hardening and Stalinization of the PCF that has been going on for some months was confirmed at the recent Party congress. Previously, it was known that the lower echelons of the Party had been purged of

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any members who showed any hesitation in following the Moscow line. This purge has now been extended to the Central Committee, where apart from many replacements, the membership has been reduced from 51 to 44. Leon Mauvais was dropped from the Secretariat and was replaced by August Lecoeur, a young militant from the Communist-controlled miners' union. Mauvais remains in the Politburo and has been assigned to the illegal apparatus. The personnel changes represent a vindication of the dominant Thorez-Duclos faction, which will maintain the PCF as an obedient and willing tool of the USSR.

NORWAY

The Norwegian Communist Party is pursuing its reorganization into a closely-knit organization of small groups and reportedly has established two ten-man groups to infiltrate Army and Navy headquarters. The two leaders of the groups were active resistance leaders are well-trained in infiltration and subversion. This is the first evidence in Norway of postwar activation of an apparatus with potential for espionage on a high level.

6. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST ALIGNMENTS

BURMA

There are indications that the Burma Communist Party (BCP) is reorienting its contacts with international Communism away from India toward China. This trend probably began when the BCP-dominated All-Burma Trade Union Congress sent a representative to the WFTU Conference in Peiping last November. Since then a number of sources have reported that at least one BCP emissary has been sent to Peiping seeking Chinese Communist assistance, especially in arms and ammunition. According to these reports, the Burmese were informed that aid would be provided on condition that the BCP accept "subservience" to

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the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). (BCP-CCP relationship has not yet been satisfactorily defined). Thakin Than Tun, leader of the BCP, is said to have accepted these terms although he encountered considerable opposition before gaining final approval from the BCP Politburo. Accordingly the stage now appears to be set for increased collaboration between the BCP and the CCP and for the coordination of their activities. It would, however, be difficult for the Chinese Communists to render decisive military assistance to their Burmese colleagues in the near future without directly intervening in Burmese affairs. The main centers of Burmese Communist strength are far removed from China proper, and to reach them it would be necessary to pass over exceedingly rugged terrain. Furthermore, a great deal of this territory is inhabited by people who are strongly anti-Communist and anti-Chinese--to say nothing of the presence of government forces which would attempt to prevent the development of firm lines of contact between the two Communist groups.

7. DEVIATION AND DISSENSION

YUGOSLAVIA

The aggressively independent attitude of Yugoslavia toward the international Communist front organizations in which Yugoslavia has until recently participated became increasingly apparent during the past month. In rapid succession the Yugoslav Journalists League withdrew from the International Organization of Journalists and the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation from the World Federation of Trade Unions. Both actions were accompanied by vigorous denunciations of Soviet domination and by appeals to other "democratic" journalist and trade union organizations to make a similar break. The Yugoslavs will, in the future, be forced to appeal to non-Stalinists

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directly rather than through the Moscow-controlled international organizations. Although Communist dissidents in other countries do not at present appear strong enough to emulate the Yugoslav example, the Yugoslav appeals will probably be sympathetically heard by elements in the French and Italian Communist Parties, already chafing at the consistently anti-nationalist line forced upon them.

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8. INFILTRATION

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

A recent dispatch from the Consulate General at Dakar gives the first indication of Communist penetration into the southern part of the Chad, French Equatorial Africa. The Communist-influenced Parti Progressiste Tchadien (PPT), affiliated with the Rassemblement Democratique Africain of French West Africa, is believed responsible for violent incidents in March 1950

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similar to those in the Ivory Coast two months before. Unconfirmed reports, probably propaganda for the natives' benefit, mention receipt of money from the USSR, but the French Government, which is fully aware of the situation, scouts these reports and seems to be taking action aimed at stamping out or at least reducing Communism.

L A T I N A M E R I C A

Latin American countries have been disposed to follow the US lead in not recognizing Communist China. However, the British and Dutch recognition of that regime has presented a security problem in Trinidad and Aruba. The location in these areas of oil refineries of considerable size and importance would offer one of the most remunerative targets for enemy sabotage in the Western Hemisphere. The USSR will probably press the Chinese to replace the recently resigned Nationalist Chinese Consul in Aruba with a Communist, thus furnishing Communist leadership to the many Chinese who work in the refineries and as seamen on oil tankers.

9. S E T B A C K S

F R A N C E

The strike wave which tied up France in March virtually disappeared during the first fortnight of April. The Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labor (CGT) suffered some loss of prestige because of the realization by the workers that the CGT was primarily interested in making political capital for the PCF out of the strike campaign. In the Brest riots, however, which occurred in the middle of the month, the PCF showed that it possessed the efficiency and ruthlessness necessary to convert a labor grievance into full scale mass action. It is generally conceded that the possibilities of mass strikes have been exhausted for the present, as a result

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of the failure of the strikes in March and the workers' disgust with the Party's obvious concern with political rather than economic aims. Still, by the use of "goon squads" like those employed at Brest, and with the help of the various front organizations, the Party will continue to exploit every possible issue.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The increasing intensity and organization of non-European opposition to the Government's repressive racial program was demonstrated on 26 March in Johannesburg by a protest meeting of over 500 delegates of the Communist Party and several large non-European organizations. Though Communists were a small minority of this total, they were the dominating influence. The meeting was held ostensibly to "defend free speech" for South Africa's two most prominent Communists, Sam Kahn (Natives' Representative in Parliament) and Dr. Dadoo (Chairman of the Transvaal Indian Congress), both of whom are forbidden by the Government to address public gatherings, and it was noteworthy because of the way natives and Indians made common cause against the Malan Government.

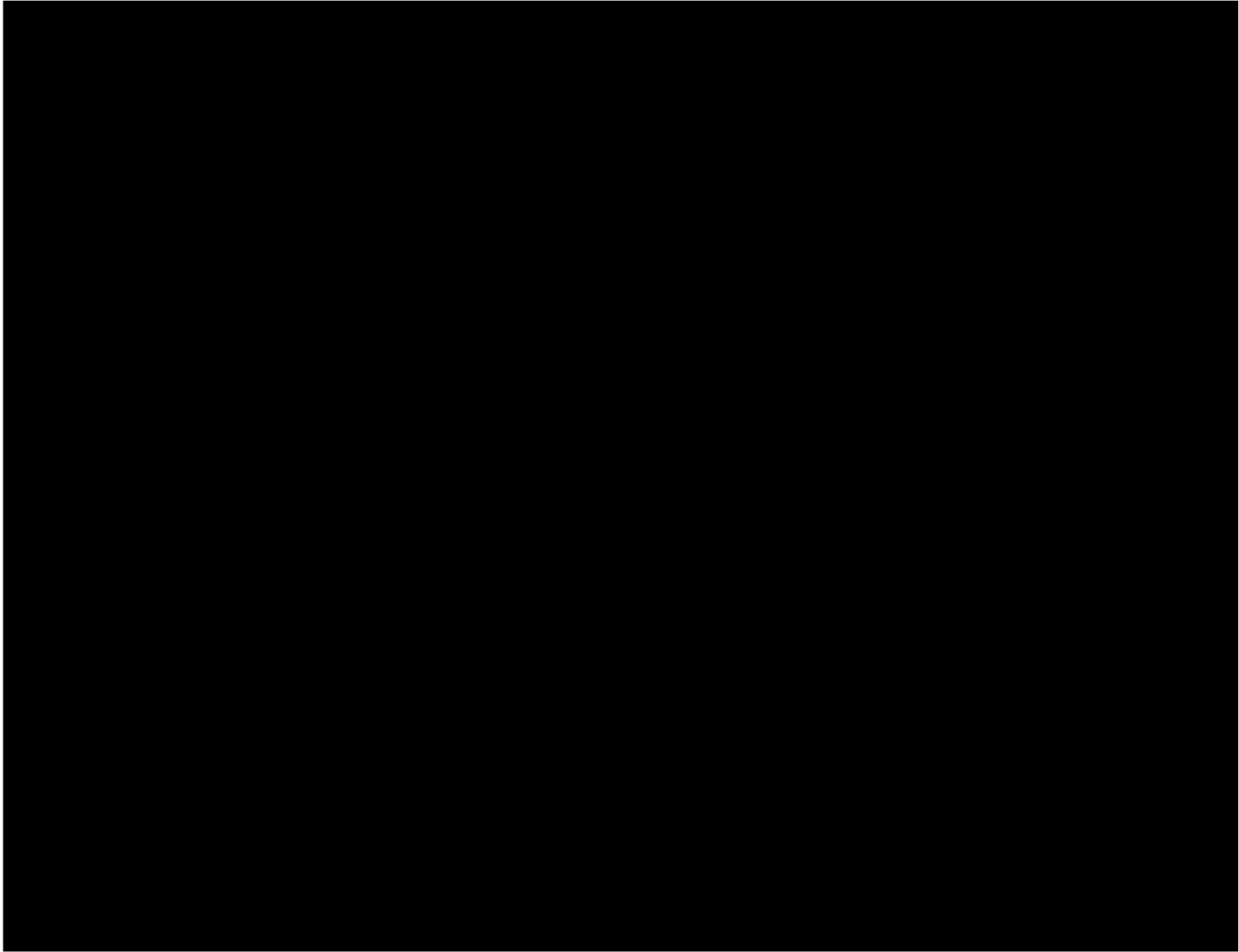
Government leaders claim that the Communist Party is the main source of racial friction, though the Party has never been very large in size or influence. The cabinet is considering the introduction of anti-Communist legislation this month either outlawing the Party altogether or at the least curbing still further the activities of Communists and other opponents of Government policies who may be tagged as fellow-travellers. The bill will be less significant as a ban upon Communism, however, than as one more logical development in the Government's program to reduce the freedom of activity of its opponents and close off the sources of organization to non-Europeans.

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L A T I N A M E R I C A

During April, anti-Communist activity in Latin America followed the pattern of previous months. The most important actions taken were the outlawing of

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Communist activity in Panama and Bolivia and the increased government action to curtail mounting Communist agitation in Costa Rica where Communists were arrested, propaganda material confiscated, and meetings prevented. The courts also dissolved the Communist-dominated CTCR labor federation in Costa Rica.

Several alleged Communist plots in Bolivia are reported to have been thwarted by police and troop action as well as by outlawing of the Party and excommunication of Communists by the church. One of these plots was so widely publicized that the propaganda value to the Communists was probably greater than the counter-action stimulated thereby.

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PART III

FORTHCOMING COMMUNIST EVENTS

May	10-14	Budapest	Consultative Conference of WFTU Trade Union Inter- nationals
"	15	Montevideo	CP Uruguay National Congress
"	15-24	Budapest	Meetings of WFTU Executive Committee and Executive Bureau
"	29-31	Chicago	"Mid-Century Conference for Peace"
May-June (indefinite)		Mexico City	Preparatory Conference for a WFTU Petroleum Workers Inter- national
May-June (indefinite)		Warsaw	Congress of International Organization of Journalists
May	28	Berlin	International Youth Rally Under "Free German Youth" (FDJ) Auspices
June	1		International Children's Day
"	10-11	Vienna	Communist Peace Congress
"	20	East Germany	SED Party Congress
July	1	London	Peace Campaign Conference
Aug	13-20	Nice	Joint Italian-French WFDY Rally
"	14-28	Prague	Second IUS Congress
Aug-Sep		Rome	Twenty-Second World Congress of Peace Partisans

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